



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 22, 1927

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SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH
RED BAITING
THE FORD APOLOGY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell 214 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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No. 25

Aimed at Labor Party

By John P. Frey, Editor, Molders' Journal; President, Ohio State Federation of Labor; Author of "The Labor Injunction."

(Note—Mr. Frey has just returned from Geneva, where he went upon appointment by the President of the United States as expert adviser to the American delegation, headed by Henry M. Robinson. Mr. Frey visited Paris and made extensive studies in England before returning. He has written for International Labor News Service and its associated newspapers five articles in which he reports findings of the most important character.)

No bill affecting British labor has aroused as much widespread interest and concern as the trade union bill now under consideration by parliament. The measure when enacted into law, as it will be, for the Baldwin government has an overwhelming majority in parliament, will vitally affect trade union policies and the effectiveness of the trade union movement itself.

The bill is a direct outcome of last year's general strike. It is a legislative effort to prevent any recurrence of such a strike, but it goes much farther and is intended by its backers to accomplish many other purposes. As in all cases where a law is intended to accomplish much more than appears on the surface, the "window dressing," the phraseology of the bill is intended to mislead.

No well-informed person in Great Britain believes that another general strike, or anything approaching a general strike, is a possibility so far as the present generation of British trade unionists are concerned. The British government is well aware of this. The government knows that the present generation of trade union leaders, and the overwhelming majority of the rank and file, will not participate in another such disastrous action as last year's strike.

The well informed know that a law covering this subject is unnecessary, for while the strike was in progress Sir John Simon, one of England's greatest lawyers, informed the government that all of the necessary law to deal with the situation was already upon the statute books, if the government desired to apply it.

If existing laws were sufficient to deal with a general strike, why is it that the government is now forcing through so radical a measure? The answer is not a simple one. Apparently many motives have been brought to play in the forging and passing of the bill. There are large employers and investors who desire to see trade union strength greatly limited. There are employers who apparently have a vindictive resentment over what occurred last year. There are a few with a genuine fear that another general strike may occur.

There are also purely partisan political considerations which play a determining part. The government has used all of these fears, and the public support behind them, as an excuse to enact a measure which is revolutionary in British institutions. Great Britain has placed its confidence in the past in the regulation of men's activities by law. The law and obedience to it has been the foundation of British civilization, and the safeguard of its people's liberties. The trade union bill deliberately sweeps aside dependence upon the law, and leaves the trade union movement at all times unaware of what results will follow from any strike.

The decision of whether a strike will be considered legal or illegal is not contained in the law; instead the law provides that this shall be left

to the discretion, the judgment, the conscience of a judge. This is the tremendously far-reaching and revolutionary feature. Even when the old laws of England made trade unionism a crime, the form of organization which was illegal was carefully specified by the law. Each act held to be illegal was enumerated and defined. Even though this law supported serfdom, it clearly defined what the workers could and could not do.

Under the present measure when it becomes law, an employer claiming that the strike of his employees is illegal, can go before a judge empowered to decide from the facts in the case as they are presented to him, and his own opinion, whether or not the strike is legal. If, as a result of judicial discretion, the strike is held to be illegal, then the officers of the union will be forced to declare the strike off and cease paying benefits, or else find themselves liable to severe punishment.

The law is nothing less than a governmental adventure into a new field, the setting aside of government by law, for the purpose of establishing government by judicial discretion so far as industrial disputes are concerned. It is decidedly a one-sided law, or class legislation, for no equivalent powers are given to the courts in determining what employers may and may not do during an industrial dispute.

The political feature of the bill is a purely partisan matter, although the "window dressing" here has deceived a large number. For years, and particularly since the war, the trade unions have collected what is known as the "Parliamentary levy" from their members. This money has been given to the treasury of the Labor Party to finance its activities. It has formed the great bulk of the Labor Party financial income. Under the "Parliamentary levy" some trade unionists, not members of the Labor Party, have been contributors.

In defending the bill in the House of Commons, the government spokesmen declare that their bill is intended to liberate trade unionists from the tyranny of the Labor Party and to no longer make it possible for the trade union movement to compel members who are conservatives, liberals or Communists to contribute to the political funds of the Labor Party. The speeches read well enough and the principle that a workman must not be compelled to contribute to a political party of which he is not a member is sound. But the number of trade unionists who are not members of the Labor Party form a negligible quantity.

The true purpose of this feature of the bill is to make it so difficult for the trade union to collect the "Parliamentary levy," to throw so many obstacles in the way and to provide so many handicaps that the Labor Party will be so seriously handicapped financially that it will be unable to successfully match itself against the Conservative Party at the next general election. It is a political maneuver on the part of the Conservative Party to hamstring the Labor Party.

No one can determine what the actual effects of the bill will be after it is enacted into law. Drastic as its provisions are, there is a probability that it will strengthen rather than weaken the trade union movement. Trade union officials will be compelled to work out new methods and programs. More time, perhaps, will be given to purely trade union considerations than to party politics.

The bill has nothing to recommend it except

to those who fear the possibility of another general strike, and this is a practical impossibility, recognized as such by the government itself as well as by the trade union leaders. The bill is unnecessary for the British government already possesses all of the necessary authority to deal with a general strike if one occurred. To us it seems to be a stupid and vicious piece of legislation which, instead of helping matters, will only make them worse and which, instead of strengthening the Conservative Party's position, will result in a reaction which will put them out of office. Politically it will accomplish little more than furnish its opponents with the most effective material to be used against it.

REPORT SHOWS GAIN.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, showed a general increase in the activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics compared with the preceding fiscal year, ended June 30, 1926. According to Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, the district offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics investigated in fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, 32,254 complaints of alleged violations of the labor laws of the State, which is 4097 or 14.6 per cent more than in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year just ended also shows the following facts:

1. The amount of unpaid wages collected in the fiscal year 1927 was \$963,265; in the preceding year it was \$870,301, an increase in 1927 of \$92,964, or 10.7 per cent.
2. The number of wage complaints handled in the fiscal year 1927 was 28,684, as compared with 25,026 in the fiscal year 1927, an increase of 3658, or 14.6 per cent.
3. The number of other complaints of alleged violations of labor laws increased from 3131 in the fiscal year 1926 to 3570 in the fiscal year 1927, an increase of 439, or 14.0 per cent. These are complaints of violations of the Child Labor Law, the Private Employment Agency Act, the Eight-Hour Law for female employees and other labor laws.
4. The number of criminal prosecutions started by the Bureau in the fiscal year 1927 was 1413, as compared with 568 in 1926, an increase of 845, or 148.8 per cent.

During the six months ended June 30, 1927, the increase in the number of complaints investigated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 10 per cent over the number of complaints handled during the corresponding six months, ended June 30, 1926.

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THE HOUSE THE CHILDREN BUILT.

Grace Turner

Staff Associate, American Child Health Association.

Whenever I wake early
I wait for the church bell;
Each day it rings out loud
The hour seven to tell.

Then up I jump most quickly
And make a little noise;
For mother must be waking, too,
Like all us girls and boys.

My mother has so much to do
She's busy all the day;
And I, I'm occupied with things
Of most important play.

This was the little poem that mother had made for Ruth and David, and after mother made the poem it was always easier for them to stay in bed until the bell rang on the church next door. This morning, however, the children were even more glad than usual to hear its deep bell boom out getting-up time, for today was a very special day. They had some most important play before them. They were going to make something out-of-doors and what do you suppose it was? Ruth had thought of it and David said he'd do the building, because that was a boy's work. Ruth wanted it to be built just right though, so she was going to supervise David.

"You see," Ruth said, speaking just like her mother, "a woman always knows best about a house." She had heard mother say that to Mrs. Edwards one day.

Now, can you guess what Ruth and David were going to build. It was a house just like mother's and father's.

Not a minute did they waste at breakfast. They drank their milk and ate their cereal and then they were ready to go out of doors.

"Can I do anything for you this morning?" mother asked them as they kissed her on the way out to play.

"Not now, thank you," David said.

"But when we're ready will you come out and see?" Ruth asked mother.

"Of course I will," mother told them.

And then the two ran as fast as they could down to the grape arbor.

This was where they would build their house.

"It's just right, David," Ruth said. "Here is the hallway," and she ran down the path between the trellises.

"Yes," said David, "and there are four rooms."

So there were, for on each side of the path there were three trellises with grape vines growing up the sides to make the walls of the rooms, and all over the top to make the roof.

"Our mother's house," said David, "has stones part way up. So that's what we need for this house. I'll do that part. I'll bring stones from where they're building the garage and we'll put them around the outside and then this will be just like every other house."

So David carried the stones. It took a long while and he got very tired; but at last it was done and the grape arbor house had a firm stone foundation.

Ruth had been very busy all the while. She had gone into the house and got her tea table and the chairs and the little blue and white dishes mother gave her for her birthday. Then she had put the table in one room and placed three chairs around it and set out the blue and white dishes very carefully, just as Molly always did at supper time. Here was the dining-room and there were three rooms left.

"I want a room all for myself," David said. "That's what Dick's big brother has." Dick was

the little boy who lived down the street and often played with David.

"All right," Ruth answered, "but you can't have this one, for this is Sadie's and my room." Sadie was Ruth's favorite doll. "You take the other room, David."

So David took the other room.

"What are you going to put in your room, David?" Ruth was very busy fixing up her room and Sadie's. She had brought out the doll bed, and the little doll bureau and Molly had carried Ruth's own little wing chair out for her.

"What are you going to have in your room, David?" Ruth asked again when David didn't answer her the first time.

"Well," said David, "I'm going to have my Morris chair." David's father had given him a little Morris chair just like the big one in the den. "And I want a table, but I don't know where one is."

"I know," Ruth told him, "get a big stone and put it in the middle of the room and that can be a table."

So David brought a big, smooth stone and it made a very good table. He put his marbles on it and his jack-stones.

"Come in and look at it," David called to Ruth.

"Why, I think this is a fine room for a boy," Ruth said politely as she stood in the doorway and looked around. "And, oh David, why don't you get your little sailboat and put it on the mantelpiece for decoration just like father?"

"Where's the mantelpiece?" David wanted to know. And Ruth showed him where there was a broad ledge on the trellis. "That's the mantelpiece," she said.

Then David ran as fast as he could into the house to get his little sailboat. It looked very fine when it stood on the mantelpiece and David, as he looked around, thought his room was much nicer than a girl's. He even told Ruth so.

"Oh, well," Ruth said, "I like mine best, too, so we've both got what we want. But, David, I have to have a stove for the kitchen. What shall I do?"

"I know," David told her. "I'll get you a big flat stone and that can be the stove."

"But I need a kitchen table, too," said Ruth.

"Well, then, I'll get another big flat stone and that can be the kitchen table."

There was only one thing lacking. David and Ruth had no beds.

David wanted to ask mother what to do about the beds, but Ruth said "no." She wanted to surprise mother when mother came to call.

"Well, then," said David, "let's ask Molly. She'll know."

Molly did know. She gave them each an old steamer blanket and two pine needle cushions for pillows. David and Ruth spread them down in the corners of their rooms and the house was finished. My, but they were both tired and hungry, but they thought they wouldn't stop to ask for something to eat, for they wanted mother to come and call on them in their new house. They were just about to run off and invite her when Molly appeared.

Molly was carrying a tray. There were two tall glasses of milk on it and one glass of lemonade. And there was a plate of crackers and each cracker had a little round red dab of jelly.

"I thought maybe you'd be having company," said Molly, "so I brought you some refreshments."

"Oh, Molly," Ruth cried, "you're a good lady." She flung her arms around Molly's waist as far as they would reach.

"Now, we're really ready for mother," Ruth said to David. "and oh look, here she comes."

Sure enough mother was coming right across the grass to the grape arbor house.

"Good morning," said mother very politely to Ruth and David, "I heard you had just finished

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building a house. So I thought I'd come to call and congratulate you."

"I'm so glad you came," said Ruth, "and we have refreshments in the dining room. Will you please have some?"

Of course mother would. So they all three went into the dining room and Ruth and David drank the tall glasses of milk and mother drank the tall glass of lemonade, but she only ate one cracker and Ruth and David ate all the rest.

"And now," said mother when the refreshments were finished, "may I see the rest of your house?"

So David and Ruth took mother out and showed her the stone wall David had built and then they took her into the kitchen and showed her the stone stove and the stone kitchen table. Then they took her into David's room and showed her that and mother thought it was a fine room. Last of all they took her into Ruth's room. Sadie, the doll, was asleep in her little bed.

"Oh," said mother, "I must be quiet and not wake Sadie."

"Yes," Ruth answered, "she's taking a long nap."

"That's good," said Ruth's mother, "and does she sleep well at night?"

"Yes, thank you, she does," said Ruth, speaking just as mother spoke.

"And what time does she wake up in the morning?" mother wanted to know. "Does she disturb you very early?"

"Oh, no," said Ruth politely, "she always waits until seven."

"Yes," shouted David. He knew what mother was thinking about. "And I made Ruth teach her the rhyme:

'Whenever I wake early
I wait for the church bell;
Each day it rings out loud,
The hour seven to tell.'

Then mother hugged David and kissed Ruth and they all laughed, for that was the rhyme mother had made to help David and Ruth stay in bed until getting-up time.

Mother went to the door of the grape-arbor house. "I must be going now," she said, "but I've had a very nice time. I'd like you both to come to lunch at my house at half-past twelve today. Can you?"

"Sure," said David.

"We'd be very glad to come, thank you," said Ruth, speaking politely as a hostess to her guest.

ROCKEFELLER NO LONGER A BOGEY.

John D. Rockefeller is 88 and nobody pays much attention to his birthday. More people are interested in the fact that Chauncey Depew is 93. This is not because the venerable Depew is older by a few years, but because he has had a more human contact with his fellow men. Time was not so many years ago that John D. Rockefeller got into print chiefly as a target for blows and gibes. He was the personification of the trust—the fat man in the checkered suit, with check-books and bludgeon protruding from every pocket. Cartoonists don't bother much about Rockefeller today. There are two reasons for this. One is that about 1914 Rockefeller hired a very expensive publicity representative, who was worth what he was paid. Another is that trusts are not what they used to be, in the public mind at least. At one time no one would have thought any human being remotely connected with the event could live down the horror of the Ludlow massacre, but it has been done. Many persons today do not even know what the Ludlow massacre was all about, or that Rockefeller's company union scheme came into being almost immediately thereafter. Times change. Institutions assume greater importance, individuals become less important.

"Oh, papa, can you tell me if Noah had a wife?"
"Certainly, Joan of Arc. Don't ask silly questions."

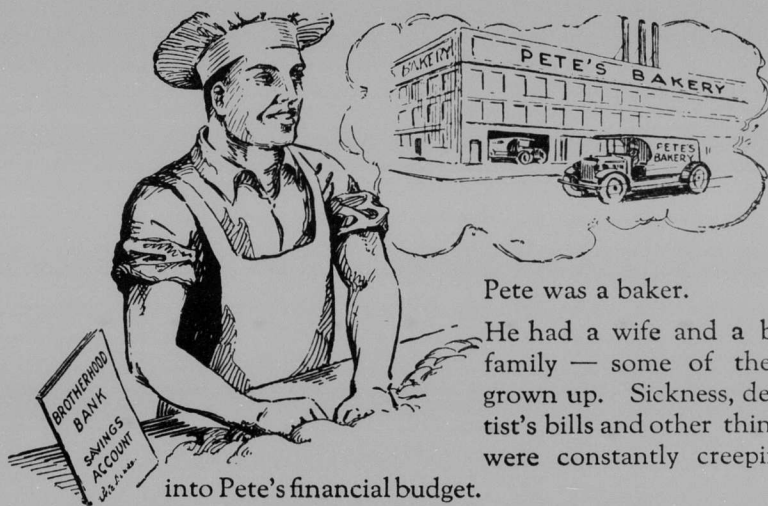
BY THE WAY.

Americans have an exaggerated idea of the danger of air navigation. The sensationalism of daily newspapers is largely to blame for this condition. Every accident is made to appear intensely dramatic and it is "played up" until the general public has the notion that all air journeys have a great element of danger. As a matter of fact, many air lines have a clean record of never injuring a passenger. There is undoubtedly need, however, for more safety in flying. It was with this in mind that the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics has directed efforts toward the promotion of a "safe-aircraft" competition in which airplanes are to be judged solely upon the basis of minimization of danger in their flights. The minimum requirements will be to maintain level and controlled flight at a speed of not more than 35 miles an hour, and to glide for three minutes with all power switched off, the air speed at the same time being restricted to 38 miles an hour or less. Planes not being able to pass these requirements will not be permitted to make the final tests. The idea of these low-speed requirements is to develop planes with ability to make forced landings at small risk. If the danger of making forced landings can be removed, the principal cause of fatalities will have been removed.

A negro woman of large proportions was in a motor car accident. She was transported to a hospital, where she soon gained consciousness. The attending doctor, seeking to comfort her, said:

"You undoubtedly will be able to obtain a considerable amount of damages, Mrs. Blotts."

"Damages!" said Mrs. Blotts. "What Ah want wif damages? Gawd knows Ah got too much damages now. What Ah wants is repairs."



Pete was a baker.

He had a wife and a big family — some of them grown up. Sickness, dentist's bills and other things were constantly creeping

into Pete's financial budget.

In spite of all Pete opened a *Savings Account* that made it possible for him to open a bakery of his own—and cash in on the energy of his two oldest sons.

Pete made a *Success* in the baking business. It wasn't long before he was buying corner lots in busy sections of the city.

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NOT REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has learned that a commission composed of ten trade unionists, with a large staff of economists, has been formed for the purpose of visiting Russia. Albert Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, has been the guiding spirit in the development and organization of this commission. The delegation plans to sail for Russia soon after July 15. The following make up the delegation:

L. E. Sheppard, president, Order of Railway Conductors (chairman of delegation); William H. Johnston, Machinists' Union; E. J. Manion, president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; Phil E. Ziegler, editor of the Railway Clerk; Timothy Shea, assistant president, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; John Brophy, recent president, District No. 2, United Mine Workers; Frank Palmer, editor, Colorado Labor Advocate (Typographical Union); William Mitch, Indiana state secretary, United Mine Workers; Albert F. Coyle, editor, Locomotive Engineers' Journal; Jas. Wm. Fitzpatrick, president, American Artists and Actors' Federation.

It is stated that a staff of expert economists under the direction of W. Jett Lauck, of Washington, D. C., and Professor Jerome Davis, of Yale University, will accompany the delegation. It is rumored that Professor Paul H. Douglas of Chicago will also accompany the delegation. Frank P. Walsh will go along as the juriconsult.

In a statement which has been pretty widely circulated but which has not been made public, announcing the composition of the labor delegation which plans to visit Russia, it is stated that \$20,000 will be required to defray the traveling expenses and the cost of publication and distribution of the report. An appeal is made to persons outside the ranks of organized labor, to "persons of means who appreciate the high value of the public service undertaken by the delegation." This appeal reads as follows:

"Because of the large public service to be rendered, the American Trade Union Delegation feels justified in calling upon persons outside the ranks of organized labor to help defray the cost of employing its staff of economic experts, of paying their traveling expenses and of covering the publication and distribution of the resulting report. The cost of this economic research will be approximately \$20,000. Since the Trade Union Delegation does not desire publicity in regard to its plans until its task is completed, the required amount is being requested in contributions of from five hundred to one thousand dollars from persons of means who appreciate the high value of the public service undertaken by the delegation. The finance committee appointed by President L. E. Sheppard, chairman of the delegation, consists of Timothy Healy, E. J. Manion and Timothy Shea."

This statement contained the further information that the delegation "has already received the assurances of Senator William E. Borah of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that a special session of the committee will be called to hear and consider this economic survey upon the return of the delegation from Russia."

President Green states that this delegation of trade unionists and economists will in no way represent the American Federation of Labor, nor will it be clothed with authority to speak for the American Federation of Labor.

TIM HEALY DEFEATED.

Timothy Healy, for a quarter of a century president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, was defeated for re-election at the annual convention of the Brotherhood. The vote was 74 to 60. The new executive is John F. McNamara of Boston. He has served as president of the Massachusetts division of the Brotherhood for fifteen years.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher,

Professor of Economics, Yale University.

(No. 19)—Monopoly Price.

In the last three stories we have seen how supply and demand work when there is competition.

We now turn our attention to monopoly. Where the sellers have a monopoly the price charged is not the cost-of-one-more ton, or the cost-of-one-more unit of any kind, but is higher than that cost—although that cost itself may be lower under monopoly than under competition.

The rule of a monopoly is to charge "what the traffic will bear." That is, a monopoly charges whatever will seem to give the largest profit. But this does not mean, as some people seem to think, that there is no limit to what a monopoly can charge. Total profits are, of course, the difference between the total costs and the total income from sales. If a monopoly raises its price beyond a certain point the demand at such a high price will shrink enough to reduce the total profits. Customers do not usually have to buy. If a meat trust raises the price of meat too high the customers will use less meat and more fish, fowl, eggs, cheese, nuts or other substitutes. So a trust cannot afford to raise prices beyond a certain point,—the point which gives the trust the greatest profits. Even if the demand at high prices keeps very strong there is always the fear that these high prices will attract competition. A monopoly always wants to remain a monopoly and not lose the advantage of big profits. For this reason and others, a monopolist seldom dares to raise prices much above what they would be under competition.

Will a monopoly ever reduce prices below what they would be under competition? That may seem a curious question to many people who have never looked into this subject. They suppose that, of course, prices will always be higher under a monopoly than under competition. It would, at first sight, seem that this must be so if, as I have said, monopoly price is above the "cost-of-one-more." But the cost under monopoly may be much less than the cost under competition.

We must not forget that the real object of monopoly is not to increase prices but to increase profits. One way to increase profits is to reduce prices by reducing costs. Reduced costs will often make it profitable to lower prices. Low costs, low prices and small profits per unit usually give the highest total profits per year. For example, the Standard Oil Company doubtless reaped many millions in monopoly profits while at the same time selling kerosene, gasoline and their other products at prices lower than would have been possible under competition.

When competitors form a combination they almost always find the costs can be surprisingly reduced by saving wastes of many kinds, wastes which could not be helped under competitive conditions. They find that one office, or one factory, will serve instead of two or more, and so will one president, one manager, one line of advertising. Materials can be bought in bulk. Above all, the products can be standardized and mass production methods used. Many other economies can be effected, the total of which is generally much larger than expected. The result is that, in many and probably in most cases, monopoly prices are actually lower than competitive prices. They might, of course, be still lower in the interest of the consumer and yet yield a good profit to the producer. But the way to get them lower is not by "trust busting" and forcing competition, but by regulating the monopoly.

In this story, however, we are not trying to solve the trust problem, but merely to show how monopoly works. We have found that:

(1) The price charged by a monopolist is "all the traffic will bear" to give him the greatest profit.

(2) This price is higher than the "cost-of-one-more" unit to him.

(3) But this cost is usually much smaller under monopoly than under competition.

(4) The result usually is that the monopolist's most profitable policy is to reduce prices below what they could be under competition.

(5) The monopolist could afford to reduce prices still lower and yet make a good profit.

(6) But if we try to make him reduce prices by compelling competition we are apt to produce the opposite effect and raise prices because under competition costs will go up.

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RED BAITING.

By Chester M. Wright.

Every now and then a discussion breaks out regarding what is known by some as "red baiting," the debate being as to whether the reds are a menace, whether certain persons and organizations are red and whether certain so-called super-patriots are not using the alleged red scare as a means of extracting a living from their fellow citizens.

Those who decry what they call red baiting and those who see red in every alley are alike seeing a distorted picture of the real situation. There is a sane view and a fair appraisal of the situation that all too generally escapes both sides of what has become a rather general discussion.

Take these propositions as a starting point:

1. There are reds in America, organized in the Workers' Party, which is subordinate to the Third, or Moscow Internationale, in the Trade Union Educational League, subordinate to the so-called Red Internationale of Labor Unions, and in a host of lesser organizations which are purely red in character, covering the so-called youth movement, the negroes, sports, women and certain other fields. These are purely red.

2. There are other organizations of a so-called liberal nature, on the controlling boards of which reds are either in a majority or an influential minority, in which the reds have purposely associated themselves with Americans of the most excellent standing.

3. Americans who allow themselves to be associated with Communists are by no means necessarily themselves Communist or in sympathy with Communism, whatever may be thought of their judgment.

4. There are not enough Communists in America to constitute a real menace—if their motive and their propaganda are understood and met.

5. There are enough Communists in America to make a lot of trouble—if their motive and their propaganda are not understood and met.

* * *

Those are perhaps the main points to be laid down as the basis for any sane appraisal of the situation regarding Communism in the United States. Hot heads and snap-judgers on all sides habitually overlook most of them, or else give them an improper valuation.

The labor movement gives to the Communist propaganda an importance not given by most other sections of the American public, because the trade unions are the avowed first object of Communist attack.

Those who are inclined to minimize the Communist menace to the last possible degree are invited to observe what the Communist machine has done or tried to do in the United Mine Workers of America, in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and in the Fur Workers' Union, not to mention others who have suffered serious damage and have been put to effort and expense to repel invasion.

No proper understanding of the importance of the invasion of the Fur Workers can be had unless it is understood that if the Communists had been able to completely capture and hold the Fur Workers they would have had the revenue from the entire organization to use in financing raids on other organizations. Furthermore, they would have had the prestige and platform of international offices from which to speak, plot and coerce.

It is natural that reactionaries should seize upon the psychology of the moment and charge their more progressive opponents with being reds, in order to discredit opposition. That is but eternal history repeating itself. Opposition to an extreme takes upon itself a like degree of extremism, in an opposite direction—and frequently it takes upon itself a greater degree of extremism. Witch hunters burn witches. This fact may and does show the wrongness of the reactionary opposition to the reds, but it does not in any sense change the pur-

pose of the reds and it should not change the nature of the sane and constructive opposition to the reds and their pernicious and subversive doctrines.

Those who are not reds, but who group themselves in organizations with reds, as they have done in certain so-called relief organizations, in free speech movements and movements of similar nature, are evidently unaware of one of the cardinal points in red campaign planning. That is the so-called united front. The aim of the reds in the united front campaign is to unite themselves with every protest against any phase of the existing order, so that, in turn, they may gain the sympathy and co-operation of all protesting persons and movements. The reds give their support to protesting or minority movements everywhere, in order to win strength for themselves and to weaken the existing order at every possible point by strengthening the attacks of non-Communist minorities. That is what the dear ladies and gentlemen of the minority movements fail to understand.

A protest by American minorities, aiming to cure an evil without destroying the democratic structure of America is one thing; a protest backed by a revolutionary purpose which makes protest a prelude to and pretext for complete overthrow and destruction is another matter entirely.

It will always be a question whether those who permit the reds to thus make use of their otherwise legitimate and proper protesting movements do not lay themselves open as fair targets for the abuse that is piled upon them every now and then. Their intellectual integrity does not merit the condemnation, but their alliance with destructive forces makes them targets, whether they like it or not.

The only fair and the only truly American point of view is that generally held by trade unionists and officially promulgated by the American Federation of Labor: The reds are a menace, their program is hostile to everything American and there can be no compromise, either with their organizations or their program. To give them aid and comfort is to condone virtual invasion.

LEGION COMMANDER ISSUES WARNING.

Warning World War veterans of California against "any eagerness to convert their bonus certificates into cash and then forget all about it," Dr. John F. Slavich, state commander of the American Legion, has called attention to the fact that more than 6000 former soldiers who borrowed on their bonus certificates have failed to redeem them at their banks.

The defaulted certificates have been turned in to the U. S. Veterans' Bureau and have been paid in full to the banks, according to Slavich.

"The American Legion has made a strenuous campaign to protect the ex-service men against 'loan sharks,' and it is just as important that those who have borrowed from the banks of the country fulfill their obligations and see to it that they do not forfeit their certificates," Commander Slavich says.

ROSE-COLORED GLASSES.

By E. Guy Talbott.

I look at the world through rose-colored glasses; I belong to the few and not to the masses. The few who are born with the right to rule. The masses who must not be taught in our school.

The untaught masses must do as they're told; Must take what we give them in promise or gold, For we are the masters and they are but tools; We are the leaders; they are mere fools.

* * * * *

"Our masters!" you say? Can you not see the light?

No longer your slaves; we rise in our might. Take off your rose-colored glasses and see! We stand before you, not bond-men, but free.

No longer may you have the right to rule; We, too, have access to books and school. Before you we stand as equals, not slaves, Although you may call us but class-conscious knaves.

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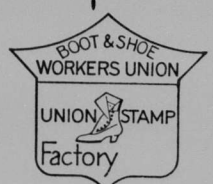
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MEMBER OF
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Opportunities are of no value to those incapable of taking advantage of them. Thousands of chances are presented to such people, but they are so lacking in vision as to be unable to see them, or so destitute of energy that they fail to go after them. And these are the first to wail about bad luck and continue sticking their heads into halters to be pulled along to the benefit of some one else.

The moving picture producers were going to reduce salaries of actors and actresses, not because they were not making big profits under present conditions, but because they wanted to take all the cream for themselves and let those who are responsible for drawing the dollars to the box office shift for themselves. However, the reckoned without their host. The Actors' Equity Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, stepped in and called a halt. When the producers discovered that the actors and actresses were organized and prepared to put up a strenuous fight, they changed their minds and announced that there would be no salary reductions just now. And there will be none in the future if these people have the good sense to stick to their organization and the labor movement. Here is a fine illustration of the value of unionism, not only for actors, but for all workers.

One of the arguments used in opposition to restricted immigration has been that it would and has caused a shortage in domestic servants. The Bureau of Labor publishes in the monthly Labor Review statistics from a recent survey, showing that such a shortage is not caused by the immigration laws of 1921 and 1924. The real difficulty, it is stated, seems to be that both native American and foreign-born women prefer other means of earning a living. The survey also shows that for the past fifty years there has been a decline in the proportion of the population engaged in domestic service occupations. Reports from employment offices in several of the larger cities indicate that the supply of domestic help is usually about equal to the demand, though at different seasons of the year it varies, at times there being a shortage and at others a surplus. "An analysis of recent immigration figures," the article stated, "indicates that the restrictive immigration laws could not well have had any serious effect upon the supply of foreign domestic servants for the reason that there has been no important decrease in the immigration of alien females belonging to the races from which domestic servants have been chiefly drawn."

The Ford Apology

In his apology for the attacks of the Dearborn Independent upon the Jews Henry Ford says he did not know anything about it until very recently, in spite of the fact that the thing has been going on for years, and almost everybody else in the country was well aware of what the publication was doing, and the magazine was published as the personal organ of Ford. It was supposed to give expression to his ideas, ideals, theories and practices, yet it is highly probable that he told the truth when he said he did not know what it was printing. Nevertheless, because of the conditions under which the publication was issued and circulated, he was responsible for its contents.

There is a lesson in this rather spectacular case and the manner in which it was ended for the American people. It calls attention to a condition of affairs that is of great importance to the people of this country so far as the distribution of wealth is concerned. The vast wealth that this man has amassed is more than any human being could possibly handle and direct, so that it is necessary for him to turn over part of the management to various other individuals, in all of whom he may have implicit confidence, yet any one of whom may be unfitted and incapable of properly carrying out such a trust. And as a matter of fact there are on record a number of instances in which this man was clearly duped by trusted representatives, among which stands out conspicuously his peace ship during the world war.

In attempts to cure this growing evil a start has been made by the assessing of inheritance taxes by both the Federal Government and many of the states, but whether such a scheme is to be effective in furnishing relief is somewhat doubtful, but should be continued with vigor until such time as a better plan has been developed. How inheritance taxes can be dodged is well illustrated by the Rockefeller family, wherein the elder man has, while still living, turned over the great bulk of his holdings to his son, so that when he passes on the son will have to pay no inheritance tax on the holdings which came into his possession by other means. Of course, he will be called upon to pay on the comparatively small amount that he falls heir to upon his father's death, but that will be an insignificant thing compared with what he will escape through the plan of getting possession of the bulk of the estate before the death of his sire. There have been many instances of this kind, of less importance, since the adoption of graduated inheritance tax laws by the various states and the Federal Government, enough of them, at any rate, to indicate quite clearly that a solution of the problem of accumulated wealth in the hands of the few has not as yet been found, and that those who favor government by the people must industriously continue the search until some practical plan has been evolved, because there is every indication that this is to become a most serious menace to democracy in the not distant future. Such vast wealth places too much power in the hands of one man, no matter who he may be or how well intentioned or the manner in which he uses that influence and power. It is particularly dangerous when such an individual launches publications which endeavor to guide and direct public opinion, and in this way shape governmental policies and practices.

The Ford case is not an unusual one, for there are a number of others in this country at the present time who cannot possibly know how the great bulk of their wealth is being handled or whether it is doing good or harm to the nation and its people. Doubtless most of them feel quite sure they have placed the management of their vast fortunes in safe hands, but there is no way they can be sure of it any more than in the case of Ford concerning his personal magazine.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Saint Paul Dispatch says that "Attorney-General Sargent rebukes those who laugh at the law," and then adds that "he might take a whack at those who make it so comical." He would be doing a good job if he also were to swing on those who are responsible for placing such fool laws as the Volstead Act on the Federal statute books. They are responsible for making a joke of the United States and its laws.

Modern journalistic methods make for short memories. There was something dramatic in accounts of the great Mississippi at full flood and the newspapers gave them space. There was a generous response to the first appeal for help for men, women and children flying for their lives from the relentless march of mighty waters. But there is nothing dramatic about the dreary days of reconstruction and the task of salvaging homesteads and taking up life anew without money, credit, or crops surrounded by mud and mosquitos.

The fellow who spends the time, while his union is in session, at a moving picture show or out in his automobile is not doing much to promote the interests of his fellow workers or even doing himself justice. Most of those who so conduct themselves do not look at the situation in this light, but that does not alter the fact that if other members were as careless as they are there would be no union meetings at all, nor would there be any progress or improvements in the conditions under which they work. Just now the labor movement is the subject of attack on all sides by those who want to put the unions out of business and the members of all unions should be on the job and fighting back at every opportunity. The place to map out plans of action is at the union meetings and not on the curbstone, where idle, and usually senseless, talk predominates.

What strange ideas some people get into their heads! Last week we came across a man who had been a member of a certain union for about two years and during that time he had loaned a fellow member a little money to help him over a difficulty. The fellow unionist had not had the decency to pay back this loan to his benefactor. The man who loaned the money then took the case into the union and insisted the organization should compel the reneger to pay the debt. The union took the position that the transaction was purely a personal matter with which it had nothing to do, and it could not take upon itself the responsibility of a collection agency for members who were foolish enough to loan money to deadbeats. That if it were to do so it undoubtedly would find much of its time taken up with purely personal matters to the detriment of the trade union work it was organized to perform. The aggrieved member thereupon withdrew from the union, giving as his reason that it permitted one member to defraud another, and until such time as it changed its policy in this regard he would refuse to have anything to do with it. The labor movement would be a great institution if it could guarantee the morality of the millions who go to make up its membership, but it cannot do so. Even the Christian churches would find such a task beyond their capacity, yet this tangled-brained man would hold the movement to a course that no institution could possibly follow. But, then, it takes all kinds of people to make a world, including such individuals as the one cited above.

WIT AT RANDOM

A local man has discovered a method of getting to work early each morning. He has made arrangements with his daughter to call him when she comes in.—Alva (Okla.) Record.

Auntie—Do you ever play with bad little boys, Willie?

Willie—Yes, Auntie.

Auntie—I'm surprised. Why don't you play with good little boys?

Willie—Their mothers won't let me.—Answers.

The Accused—I was not going forty miles an hour—not twenty—not even ten—in fact, when the officer came up I was almost at a standstill.

The Judge—I must stop this or you will be backing into something. Forty shillings.—Tatler (London).

The swimmer was before Magistrate Lawrence T. Gresser, charged with driving an automobile at thirty-five miles an hour. Miss Ederle pleaded guilty, and Magistrate Gresser said:

"I will suspend sentence for you because of your big feat."

Miss Ederle smiled, thanked the court and went out.—Baltimore Sun.

"Where were you boys when I called for you to help me an hour ago?" asked Farmer Jones at the supper table.

"I was in the barn settin' a hen," said one.

"And I was in the loft settin' a saw," answered another.

"I was in grandma's room settin' the clock," came from the third boy.

"I was up in the pantry settin' a trap," said the fourth.

"You're a fine set!" remarked the farmer. "And where were you?" he asked, turning to the youngest.

"I was on the doorstep settin' still!" was the reply.—The Outlook.

A recent bride on one of her first shopping trips determined to have it out with the butcher.

"That was a terrible hamburger I bought here yesterday!" she said.

"Is that so? I'm sorry to hear that. Here is some we made today. Try it, I'm sure you'll find it very good."

"No, indeed," she said. "You don't fool me again; just give me two pounds of ham and I'll make my own hamburger."—Forbes Magazine.

A negro had made several ineffectual efforts to propose to the object of his affections, but on each occasion his courage failed him at the last moment. After thinking the matter over, he finally decided to telephone, which he did.

"Is that you, Samantha?" he inquired, upon being given the proper number.

"Yes, it's me," returned the lady.

"Will you marry me, Samantha, and marry me quick?"

"Yes, I will," was the reply; "who's speaking?"

A friend met a cheerful Irishman who had plainly suffered some hard knocks.

"Well, Pat, how are you getting along now?" he inquired.

"Oh, Oi'm still hard up, but Oi've a fine job in Honolulu, and fare paid. Oi sail tomorrow."

"Sure, man, you'll never be able to work there, the temperature is a hundred in the shade."

Pat had endured cheerfully too much to be discouraged.

"Well," he replied, hopefully, "Oi'll not be workin' in th' shade all th' toime."

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Ambassador Sheffield has followed General Crowder into retirement, the one resigning from his post in Mexico, the other from his pleasant office at the Cuban capital. Both are leaving more gentle climates, but they retire to less stormy days. Neither Sheffield nor Crowder will be recorded in history as a great success, though both have made their mark in other fields and in other ways. Crowder will find his war work much more highly praised, perhaps even by his partisans, than his ambassadorial endeavors. Sheffield went to his diplomatic post unfitted either to interpret his own people or to understand the people to whom he went. He stood confronting the Mexican phenomenon with as much real understanding as Canute surveying the wild waves. He didn't know what it was all about. If he took refuge at times in a certain hauteur, perhaps that was his only way out of a predicament.

* * *

Sheffield traveled out to the Black Hills to turn in his time sheet, for reasons not yet clear. Crowder didn't make any such journey, and Herrick, coming home from France loaded with information and with a peace treaty proposal in his pocket, is not beckoned toward the hunting lodge in South Dakota. The hint to be read between the lines is that perhaps there is something cooking about Mexico that is not yet ready to be passed along to the public. Instead of being given vital information about public affairs, the people are fed on doses of posed pictures of Coolidge in cowboy regalia, in which he looks as lost as a small boy in his dad's pilfered pants. The Coolidge physique and the Coolidge physiognomy somehow fail to register when garbed in the chaps and spurs of the cow frontier days. There is a good deal the effect, as the pictures show it, of having just consumed a forbidden green apple.

* * *

The East never seems able to understand that the West is no longer infested with shooting irons which are not checked at the door along with the ten-gallon hat. There are plenty of big hats left in the West, all manufactured in the East, but there is also plenty of sun from which to protect the head and as much of the face as possible. But there is almost none of the pony straddling, rope throwing, gun shooting, hip-hiping West brought back in the photographic display from Rapid City. It has gone where the woodbine twineth. When barbed wire fences came in, the West of pioneer days began to go out. Cattle raising today is a business and not a sport or a form of guerrilla warfare. Nobody can image that Coolidge likes to doll up in the regalia of the cow range. Everyone is sure he does it for effect, which means for votes. How piffing it all is!

* * *

The news of these days is filled with people. Sensational things come from all directions over busy wires. Not only Sheffield and Coolidge. There are more than the usual run of movie divorcees. The airplane pioneers continue to amaze and captivate the world. Flagpole sitters risk sunstroke to grab their bit of fame. Ford retracts his anti-Jewish campaign, better late than never. Statisticians reveal that America has one automobile for every five persons. There is activity everywhere except in politics, where there is plotting, but no genuine life or interest. Politics is in the doldrums, freighted with a deadly and deceptive poison. More and more it becomes a game and less and less something which the people can understand and live with.

YOUR INVENTION.

(This is the third of a series of articles based on facts obtained by Milton Wright, patent authority, author of "Inventions and Patents," a handbook for inventors.)

(By International Labor News Service.)

Suppose a man is employed in some particular branch of his employer's business. Suppose he invents something that applies to his job. Suppose he uses his boss's shop to make his contrivance and suppose the boss uses the invention, without protest on the inventor's part.

The courts have held that the employer has a license or "shop right" to use the invention under any patent which may be granted to the employee, according to Milton Wright, a foremost authority on inventor's problems. Frequently inventors are hired under contract. In such cases all their work is to the employer's benefit or to whatever the agreement calls for. Often it will depend whether the invention is in the line of the employer's business or not.

An inventor was hired to improve electric dynamos and motors. All these improvements he assigned to the company. When he invented a control apparatus the company did not make, this device was his and his right was upheld by the courts.

Story of One Patent War.

One of the greatest patent wars was fought between the National Cash Register Company and the Remington Arms Company over the invention of a poorly paid genius named Fuller. For years the first company exploited this genius, paying him a salary of \$5000 a year. The Remingtons, hoping to break into the cash register business, hired Fuller away with an offer of a big bonus if he would invent a new cash register. This he succeeded in doing.

The Remington people invested \$1,500,000 in the cash register and then were faced with a suit after making 58,000 machines. The National Cash Register people claimed Fuller's invention and won in the lowest court. Their rival stood to lose \$3,000,000, to say nothing of having to close the plant at Ilion, N. Y., throwing 3000 men out of work. In the Appellate Division the decision was reversed, and finally upheld only two years ago. Of the inventor's rights, the court held in effect the inventor having left the employment of the first concern after fulfilling his contract with them was free to seek employment elsewhere and that the plaintiff had voluntarily relinquished its claim on his inventions after he left their employment.

Traps Set for Inventors.

Many traps are set for patentees. One familiar one, Mr. Wright points out, is a prospectus telling that a firm of manufacturers has decided to take the patent, provided the title and claims are found all right. The agents ask \$50 for the examination. The money is sent, an unfavorable report is returned and the inventor has nothing to show for his \$50.

"Patent engineers" write to the inventor offering to make a survey to sell the patent. The cost, of course, is modest—\$25—that will never come back except in the form of an impressive "report."

Patent Right Open to All.

One frequent question is: "Can a foreigner apply for a patent?" Anybody can apply—citizens, felons, foreigners, women, minors, executors, even guardians of insane inventors can apply and gain the key to a great reward if the device is commercially profitable and is shrewdly marketed.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase. Merchants will then appreciate that you mean business.

LOPSIDED DIVISION OF WEALTH.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Startling contrasts are observed in the income tax returns for 1925. Wealth is increasing by leaps and bounds in America, especially in the last decade. A huge slice of national income, however, goes to comparatively few. Fortunately, the masses are gaining in their share, for there is a wider spread of income. It is still amazing how much riches were grabbed by the 207 whose annual income is more than \$1,000,000 each year, not to speak of the massed investments that yield this fortune each year without a tap of work on the part of the 207.

Two per cent had as their share 26 per cent of the net income reported by individuals, or three times as much as the 28 per cent of those reported whose incomes were less than \$2000 a year.

Few Take Big Toll.

Those who received less than \$2000 a year constituted 28.05 per cent of the taxpayers, and they received 8.34 per cent of the total net income reported. Those who received less than \$5000 constituted about 80 per cent of the taxpayers, and they received 41.63 per cent of the net income reported. Twenty per cent took toll of about 60 per cent of the entire net income in the national report.

Those in the \$5000-\$10,000 a year class composed 12 per cent of the taxpayers, and they received nearly 16 per cent of the total. Income received by the 5 per cent in the \$10,000-\$25,000 class was still higher, 16 per cent of the national total, for individuals. Those who received \$25,000 a year and more comprised about 2 per cent, but they received the vast share of 26 per cent or more than the million who reported their incomes were less than \$2000 after all deductions were made.

The fortunate 2 per cent numbered about 80,000 and the revenue brought in by their stocks and bonds in annual interest and coupons, bank dividends, mortgage receipts, rents and so forth, outweighed all the incomes earned by the mass that reported a net income of less than \$2000, which would maintain a family of five in fairly decent circumstances.

Picture Not Complete.

This is not the whole picture. The income tax returns are from about 4 per cent of the population and represent only 10 per cent of the 44,000,000 classed as the gainfully employed. The returns do not cover the vast number among the 110,000,000 resident in the United States who either do not receive enough net income to bring them under the Federal income tax or do not report their income.

Exemptions excluded several million in 1925 who reported the year before. Therefore the average net income for 1925 was \$5250, while in 1924 it was \$3480.

Trend More Hopeful.

While the disparity between great wealth and the huge mass of those who have nothing to tax is far too wide for national contentment, the trend is more hopeful. The National Bureau of Economic Research shows a steadily rising current income per capita as follows:

Income Per Person Gainfully Employed.

Year	Current Dollars	1913 Dollars
1909.....	\$ 791	\$ 823
1913.....	864	864
1917.....	1232	947
1920.....	1851	907
1921.....	1537	887
1923.....	1821	1113
1926.....	2010	1186

It appears that in 1926 the average inhabitant of the United States had an income of \$770, or one-third more than in 1921. The condition of the average man appears to be improving.

LUDLOW TENT MURDERS.

The "Ludlow massacre" in 1914 is recalled by Colonel Patrick J. Hamrock's opposition to the appointment of John R. Lawson as Colorado coal mine insurance inspector.

Hamrock is a member of the State Civil Service Commission. He says "Lawson is unfit to hold public office."

Hamrock commanded guards that wore the uniform of the state militia in 1914 when they set fire to the Ludlow tent colony maintained by United Mine Workers during the strike against the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. The guards killed and burned thirty-three men, women and children. Lawson was active during the strike. Southern Colorado swarmed with gunmen and thugs. One of them was killed and Lawson was charged with the murder. In 1917 he was sentenced to life imprisonment, but was acquitted when a manufactured frenzy died down.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—How many organizations comprise the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—There are nine organizations in the department.

Q.—How long was Timothy Healy president of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Railway Shop Laborers?

A.—He was president more than twenty-four years.

Q.—When did blacksmiths in the United States first form an organization.

A.—It is believed the first blacksmiths' organization was the Grand Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths' formed at Philadelphia March 3, 1859, by delegates from five cities in three states. It did not survive the Civil War. The present International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths' Drop Forgers and Helpers was organized in 1889, at Atlanta, Ga.

Q.—Is it true that the Order of Railway Conductors for a time forbade its members to strike?

A.—Originally the Order of Railway Conductors was not a labor union. It was a fraternal benefit and temperance society which definitely opposed economic action and from 1877 to 1890 punished participation in strikes with expulsion from the order. In 1890 the organization's policy was changed and trade union methods adopted.

Q.—In what countries has the International Association of Machinists jurisdiction?

A.—United States and possessions, Canada and Mexico.

REMOVING HUB CAP.

Place a piece of cloth over the cap when removing it, advises the California State Automobile Association. This saves it from being damaged by the wrench.

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4500 Irving	1711 Divisadero
4310 California	398 Capitol Ave.
5733 Geary	698 Haight
6350 Geary	701 Shrader
2778 24th	454 Divisadero
2000 Union	317 Clement
1217 Pacific	945 Clement
3614 Balboa	766 Post
3789 Mission	398 Dolores

PAN-AMERICAN FEDERATION.

Thirteen countries in the Western hemisphere are represented in the Fifth Congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, which met Monday in the executive council chamber of the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington.

Five other countries approve of the work of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, but did not send delegates.

Luis N. Morones, vice-president of the Federation and Secretary of Commerce, Labor and Industry of Mexico, is one of the signers of the executive council's report.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor presided.

The report of the executive council gives in detail the part played by the American Federation of Labor and the Pan-American Federation of Labor in the crises in Mexico and Nicaragua; the murdering of wage earners in Cuba; the establishment of involuntary servitude in Guatemala; protests from the workers of Panama against the proposed treaty between that country and the United States; the terrible conditions of labor in Venezuela; the slight improvement in labor conditions in Ecuador; the formation of the National Labor Federation of Trade Unions in Argentina; efforts for a fair plebiscite in the Tacna-Arica dispute; emigration and immigration between the United States and Mexico; denunciation of the Communists by the Mexican Federation of Labor and other matters of interest which before have not been made public.

ENGLAND THROBS WITH PROTESTS.

Workers continue their opposition to the anti-trade union bill that passed the House of Commons by a vote of 354 to 189. The bill is now before the House of Lords.

Labor's antagonism was shown by demonstrations in twenty-six industrial centers throughout England and Scotland. The London meeting, held in a heavy rain, was the largest in the history of Hyde Park, the Mecca of all reform movements for more than a century. A score of speakers' platforms were erected in the vast area.

The result of these demonstrations, it is said, will be an intensive effort throughout the nation to secure 100 per cent membership of the trade unions, the Labor Party and co-operatives to continue opposition to the government and its black-legs' charter.

George Hicks, chairman of the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, voiced the general belief among workers that the House of Lords will pass the bill. "The act will set up a state of constant legal friction and legal entanglements," said Mr. Hicks. "In spite of provisions to the contrary, we will reserve for ourselves the right to strike. We shall protest and fight against the barriers of law, the barriers of prejudice and the barriers of privilege."

Officials of the co-operative movement, representing 5,500,000 members, take the same position.

On the final vote in the House of Commons, the Liberal Party, consisting of forty members, presented a sorry figure. One-half of them voted. Seven of the Lloyd George Party voted with the Tories.

No recognized trade unionist official favors a general strike against the bill. With one accord these workers call for unity and education. They insist that the government will be defeated at the first opportunity afforded the voters to express their judgment on the act.

Every worker that is jailed and every trade union treasury that is confiscated under this act will strengthen opposition to the government.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Death this week again invaded the ranks of No. 21's pensioners and called Sebastian Pedrusi. Mr. Pedrusi had been on the pension roll since 1915 and was 74 years old at the time of death. Death was from chronic myocarditis. The deceased was a native of Missouri and had been a resident of California for many years. Mr. Pedrusi is survived by his widow, resident of Oakland. Burial was in St. Mary's Cemetery on Tuesday.

The apprentice committee, consisting of Messrs. Booth, Caldwell, Faunt le Roy, Michelson, Patison, Ross, Stuck, Van Schoiack and the president handled a large number of apprentices last week, and it is the desire of the committee and officers to have the co-operation of the employers and the foremen in their endeavor to see that every boy conforms to the apprentice requirements of the I. T. U. A few of our apprentices are slow in their lessons and it may be necessary to hold such boys back or to request the foremen to give the young men a vacation to enable them to complete their required number of lessons.

The attention of apprentices is called to the action of President Howard, reported in the July Journal, in revoking the cards of two young men admitted on pledge to complete the course. Failure to live up to their pledge is the reason for revocation. It is hoped that it will not be necessary for No. 21 to recommend the revoking of the membership of anyone. Regardless of any advice that apprentices may get from any outside source, the apprentice committee and officers intend to see that each and every apprentice completes his course and that proper advancement is made before a higher rating is given.

The Labor Day committee of No. 21 will greatly appreciate the aid of the wives of those members whose alibi for failure to parade is: "The Missis has other plans for that day." If he has reported a fact, the committee would like to appeal in his behalf—somewhat timorously, mayhap, but nevertheless sincerely—to the good judgment, business instinct and loyalty of the wives, and ask where the best interests of the "head of the house" lie—whether in responding on Labor Day to the call of his organization that secures and maintains his wages, hours, working conditions, and even this holiday, or in pursuing "other plans" that include everything from an outing in the country to beating the parlor rug. The former is perhaps the most frequent of the excuses in which the women are asked to share the blame. California's climate permits of the using of every other holiday in the year, and many Sundays, for these outings. Do you not think you could co-operate with him and the call of his organization on this one occasion that is union labor's holiday, and when it requests the individual aid of every member? Attention is directed to the editorial in last week's Labor Clarion on the individual responsibility of each member to his organization. Applications from wives for priority membership in the "No-Partnership-in-an-Alibi" committee will be gladly welcomed by the Labor Day committee of the Typographical Union, and there is no exemption for mothers, sisters and sweethearts.

The following article appeared in the Los Angeles Citizen of July 15: "Denver Labor Advocate: Decision on the newspaper printers' wage scale for members of Denver Typographical Union, negotiations for which have been on for many months, was reached Tuesday. The wage scale as decided upon by Prof. Paul H. Douglas, arbitrator, is: Day work, \$48; night work, \$51.50; "lobster" shift (midnight on), \$52. The scale will be retroactive to December 1, 1926, Douglas decided. The present scale is \$45 for day work and \$46.50 for night work. This decision is final, the arbitration having been carried to the highest tribunal, that

of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the international arbitration board of the International Typographical Union."

The regular meeting on Sunday, July 17, saw the initiation of six, four as journeymen and two as apprentice members. The records showed a total of 1452 and five applications were read and referred to the membership committee. The same committee asked further time in considering two additional applications, and recommended the application of George Pracna be cancelled, which action was taken. Two diplomas were on hand for presentation to graduates of the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing. The members of the board of arbitration reported that the matter was still in the hands of the chairman and that he had expressed a hope that he would be able to reach a decision shortly after a week's trip north, upon which he is starting this week. One member who voted twice at the recent election, after the report of the investigating committee, entered a plea of guilty and the union voted that he be publicly reprimanded, which reprimand was given by the presiding officer. The executive committee reported a total of \$570.40 collected on the subscription lists for the relief of John A. Keefe and family. Members of all chapels responded in a most liberal manner. The Labor Day committee presented a splendid report and the number on the committee was increased to 25. The enthusiasm shown by the committee assures No. 21 of a splendid part in the parade this year.

The resignation of D. K. Stauffer as a delegate to the Labor Council and to the California Conference was accepted. Likewise, the resignation of George S. Hollis as delegate to the Labor Council was accepted. In the case of Mr. Stauffer, a rising vote of thanks was tendered for his faithful work in the past. A similar tribute was paid Mr. Hollis, but inasmuch as he was not present, the officers were instructed to draft a letter conveying the appreciation of the union for his years of untiring effort in its behalf. The application for the old age pension of James A. Power and John S. Phillips was approved.

John A. English, for many years organizer of Chicago Union, addressed the meeting briefly and in pleasant vein recited his experiences of many years of activity in union affairs and admonished the members to set aside one day each month for attending the meeting of their union.

A card was received this week from Frank J. Guinee, who is enjoying a vacation at Pismo. Frank says he is looking for clams. Hope he gets no bad ones.

Stephen O'Donnell, secretary of Colorado Springs Union, was a caller at headquarters this week. Mr. O'Donnell is on a pleasure trip.

The president has appointed the following as

additional members of the Labor Day committee, and each is urged to attend the meeting on Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and present any idea that will better enable the union to make the showing it should in the parade: Miss Lillian Angelovich, Mrs. Mima Widup, Messrs. Chas. Parker, Dave Hanna, Victor Aro, James Nance, Olcott Cummins, J. A. Ryshavy, G. N. Davison, J. G. Van Schoiack, G. M. Buxton, D. F. McDevitt, Walter Mehnert, A. G. Neilson, Joseph Bradway, A. F. Moore, R. F. Held, Chas. More, Arthur Sadler, W. F. Lott, R. R. Richard, C. C. Rozales, Edward Reyburn, Henry Heidelberg.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

International President Charles W. Howard evidently thought it well worth reproduction as he permitted publication in a nationally circulated magazine of Allie Moore's answer to his own epistle. The letter and Allie's explanation of why it was written follow:

About the first of last March I received a letter from President Charley Howard and a copy of The Record from Charley Babb while in Tokyo, Japan. Each had addressed me as "Albert H. Moore." In answer to Howard I said, in part:

"That I should have two friends is not unusual, that both are printers is quite to be expected, that each of them is domiciled in Indianapolis while claiming residence elsewhere complicates matters but little, that they spend most of their time at Typographical Terrace by some might be considered an accident, that the same mail brought me letters from each is but a coincidence; the big feature is that they each labor under the same misapprehension, which can be convincingly proven by easily authenticated fact. Many, many years ago kind, loving and indulgent parents were responsible for having had me christened Alexander Freeman. And that's a name with which no shame has ever been connected. I refrained from passing on that name to my progeny—not from fear that in a moment of relaxation it might become sullied, but because I had in my youth foregone many innocent pleasures in order that no aspersions should be possible. Should you ever visit Fulton County, Illinois, you will find that the embryo men and women are even unto this day being expostulated with to conduct their daily lives in emulation of Alexander Freeman for the benefit of mankind and the glory of God. The big thing, however, is that my mail be delivered promptly, and if addressing it Albert H. will facilitate matters, the shade of Alexander Freeman will not complain."

Habitation in the vicinity of a large body of water infested with edible fish apparently shaped to some extent the aspirations of Barney O'Neill, galley boy, for he would rather fish than run a proof press any time. Asked if he had caught any

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MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
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mussels lately, Barney replied that the only mussels he had were in his head.

Practice brings perfection and Eddie Haefer is unbeatable at shifting from low to high when piloting his ancient Buick. Not that Eddie dislikes using second gear—it's simply because the old bus ain't got any.

Sollicitous friends may now address their mail care The News to inquire of Harvey Bell how he enjoyed his journey in quest of health and recreation, as Harvey slipped into his overalls Monday for another year's grind.

Herb Weise is the owner of a new Hudson brougham.

Eddie Porter has returned from a vacation trip which took him as far north as Vancouver, B. C.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

While preparing to shave himself the other day Nicholas Spang broke his razor strop and the razor slipped, cutting a very deep gash in his left hand from which he will be laid up for about two months. The doctors at the hospital had to put fifteen stitches in the wound. Mr. Gillette was right when he said safety first.

Please page Charley Pirie and George Spang to give Eddie Fouchett a few lessons in fishing. On his trip north Ed took about fifty dollars worth of fishing tackle and he almost caught a fish.

Jack Barry and wife arrived home from their trip to the Russian River. The "Judge" is quite sunburned, but is still fat and saucy.

Just received a letter from Frank Raubinger, who is now in London, England. While in Ireland he visited the Guinesses Brewery, makers of that great stout and porter. He said that they take you around and let you sample their wares and there is a guide to take you through. This great brewing establishment employs 4100 people, and if the United States was still wet they would have 2000 more. Here comes the tough lines: The saloons, or pubs as they are called in London, open at 11:30 a. m. and close at 3 p. m., open again at 5:30 p. m. and close at 11 p. m. Rube said it is tough trying to get in when the doors are locked. He tried to push a few in before he got wise to the racket of closing in the specified hours. You may have heard that beautiful little ballad, "Where the River Shannon Flows," but did not know much about it. Well, Rube was right on the banks of that famous river. This is a very small world after all, it seems. In Ireland Rube met a man by the name of Rube Welch, who used to act in the old Belle Union with Ally Wilson, the pressman on the Call. He also played with Kolb and Dill at the time of the earthquake. He sure was glad to meet an old-timer from his home town. Frank thinks that the English girls are very pretty, especially the bar maids. None of this drug store beauty, but the real McCoy—no lipsticks and no rouge. Frank sends his deepest sympathy to the family of the late Milton Fowler. He sure was shocked to hear of Milton's death.

Iz Levy is back in town after a sojourn in the prune league down in Fresno.

The percentage increase in productivity during the past few years has been so much greater than the increase in wages that there now seems to be coming on a glutted market that calls for shut-downs in many lines of industry, and this is bound to create hard times and possibly a financial panic. Had employers kept wage increases on a parity with increased production, the worker would have been able to purchase and consume the products and there would have been no sluggishness in the market. There are, however, still too many employers that are unable to see the light and as a direct consequence we have the present slackening labor and commercial demand. When will employers generally open their eyes and see the substantial facts of the situation?

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Under the present system of society, man is enslaved by man, the great multitude by a small coterie. Our economic system is the deadliest enemy of social society.

What stands in the way of a worth-while living is the power of the few over the many. And so life, worthy of its name, is really a game for power. In this game one is but naught and the many are all. One, I am powerless. Alone, I am lost. Only when linked with all honest, striving, vigorous, fighting men and women, the struggle of the ages sees its ultimate triumph.

The struggle for a truly human life is being fought over the face of the earth, throughout the stretch of generations. It is participation in this struggle that makes life worth while. The labor movement leads in this struggle. It is the one great inspiring force. With it, the future is sure, however remote. With it every step forward is not merely an improvement of immediate conditions of life but an assurance of eventual victory.

In the labor movement an advancing humanity is being realized. The beautiful structure of the day to come will be built by it, and I am one of the builders. I may not live to see it done, but what of it, as long as I know that I have done my share of labor in the making of it. The labor movement means to me exactly this foreshadowing of the future day.—Machinists' Journal.

WORLD ON RUBBER WHEELS.

At the beginning of this year the world owned 27,650,257 automobiles, and of these 22,137,334—almost exactly 80 per cent—were owned in the United States. So says the automotive division of the Department of Commerce.

Uncle Sam has an even tighter grip on the making of autos than on their ownership. It was found that approximately 95 per cent of all the cars in the world are of American make, including American-owned Canadian factories, and the cars manufactured in the United States but assembled in foreign plants.

The United States has 1 car to every 5 inhabitants.

Canada has 1 car to every 11 inhabitants.

New Zealand 1 to every 12.

Australia and Denmark, 1 car to every 17 persons.

Britain, 1 to 43.

Argentina, 1 to 45.

France, 1 to 46.

Japan, 1 car to 1398 inhabitants.

India, 1 car to 3893 inhabitants.

India ranks twenty-fifth in the list of motorized countries.

A SMILE.

A smile costs nothing, but gives much. It enriches those who receive without making poorer those who give. It takes but a single moment, but lasts forever. None is so rich or mighty that he can get along without it, and none is so poor that he can be made rich by it. A smile creates happiness in the home, fosters good-will in business and is the countersign of friendship. It brings rest to the weary, cheer to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad, and it is nature's best antidote for trouble. Yet it cannot be bought, begged, borrowed or stolen, for it is something that is of no value to anyone until it is given away. Some people are too tired to give you a smile. Give them one of yours, as none needs a smile so much as he who has no more to give.—So. Louis Y. M. C. A.

A colored working man employed to wash windows at a certain factory in Boston was working so moderately that his actions might very well be termed "slow motion."

"Why don't you hurry a little more?" demanded his superior.

"Boss, Ah has only two speeds and de other am slower than dis one."

PRISON-MADE SHIRTS.

Max H. Cowen, president of the Worthy Manufacturing Company of Chicago, annexes the state prison of Connecticut to his chain of prisons making these two brands. This company also operates shirt factories in other prisons. In Oklahoma 400 prisoners work on shirts. In Kentucky 350 prisoners are busy making these shirts. In Indiana more than 300 prisoners, and now the State of Connecticut has given the Worthy Manufacturing Company a contract to use several hundred of their poor unfortunate prisoners in the making of these two brands, known as "Roomey Richard" and "Old Friend." And think of it! they advertise these shirts as "Worthy Work Shirts." Organized labor and all who are opposed to this sweat-shop system should take upon themselves to see all stores handling work shirts and tell them the story of the Worthy Manufacturing Company's contracts with the prison authorities, using prisoners in making their brands "Roomey Richard" and "Old Friend." Insist that they not buy these brands; ask them to handle goods made by free labor.

Organized labor must get busy. If this man Cowen is allowed to go on making contracts, remember this—finally there will be no market for shirts made in good clean factories, where if one of the workers on shirts should be so unfortunate as to fall ill with tuberculosis, they are generally sent away to a climate suitable for their dreaded disease. Not so in prisons, where these shirts are made—a man must serve his term, even though sickness overtakes him. And remember, they may work upon the shirt you buy, if you don't watch the brand you purchase.

Do not fail to broadcast the names of these two notorious brands—known as "Roomey Richard" and "Old Friend" and labeled by this firm as "Worthy of the Worker." Insist upon the dealers in your locality not handling the goods sold by the Worthy Manufacturing Company of Chicago, whose president is Max H. Cowen. See that your local labor paper runs an article on this. You do your local dealer an injustice by not keeping him posted; he wants to keep the brands you desire, so tell him not to handle "Roomey Richard" or "Old Friend." A nation-wide campaign is under way against these prison-made shirts, so protect the honest dealer who wants to satisfy the working people.

THEY'RE GOING TO RUSSIA.

President Green issues a statement to the effect that ten trade unionists who have announced that they are going to Russia to make an "economic survey" in no way represent labor. It is a safe bet that if these men keep their eyes open when in the land of autocracy and assassination, they'll have enough of Communism in the first twenty-four hours. The great question is: Why go to Russia for facts that are and have been available in the United States and which are generally known? The economic status of the slaves of Russian despotism is not as important as is the fact of their enslavement, a matter often overlooked.

Union House

Union Clerks

Demand the Label

**We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label**

Johnson's

2554 MISSION STREET

Next to New Mission Theatre

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 15, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 by the Secretary. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, nominations for chairman were called for and Delegate Bonsor acted as President pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton and Vice-President Baker were excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Journeymen Tailors, Mrs. Rose Grundman, Walter V. Jusaitis, A. C. Sheehan, Nels Soderberg. Waiters No. 30, Joseph Iacono, vice J. D. Kirkpatrick. Waitresses No. 48, Lettie Howard, Laura Molleda, Gussie Newbert, Lulu Garner, Kate McCarthy, Rilla Glenn, Josie Costella, Alice Murray, Jennie Omera, Rose Wolcott. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Chauffeurs No. 265, Pile Drivers No. 34, Tailors and Ice Drivers No. 519, inclosing donations for the circulating of petition on the Referendum or Reapportionment Measure. Also from Musicians No. 6 for the same measure.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bakers' Union No. 24, requesting a boycott on the Rich Pie Company, 90 Moss street. Wage scale of Waitresses' Union for dairy lunches.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to an appeal for financial assistance for the Fur Workers of New York, signed by Ben Gold, L. Landy and Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, and requesting that no attention be paid to said circular.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Miscellaneous Employees for dairy lunches, subject to the approval of its international union. Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Waiters No. 30 for all dairy lunches, subject to the approval of its international union. In the controversy between the Grocery

Clerks' Union and the Mutual Stores, Inc., grocery stores, your committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on said Mutual Stores. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Asphalt Workers—Have adopted a new wage scale; called Council's attention to the action of Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors relative to increases in budget. Grocery Clerks—Mutual Stores are unfair. Garment Workers No. 131—Donated \$10.00 to the Referendum Fund.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Joint Labor Day Committee—Submitted a progressive report, which was read and ordered filed. (See report in full in Labor Clarion.)

New Business—Mr. C. T. Chi, representing the Hands Off China Conference, addressed the Council on the necessity of a hands off policy in China on the part of the people in this country; he told of the labor movement of his country and called to the attention of the Council the oppression of the Chinese people; requested the Council to send delegates.

Moved to comply with the request of the speaker; amendment—that it be referred to the Executive Committee to investigate and report back as soon as possible. Amendment carried.

Moved that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of Delegate Edward Flatley of Laundry Workers' Local No. 26; motion carried.

Receipts—\$1224.78. **Expenses**—\$383.28.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Argentina: Polish Immigrant Prospectives—The Director of Emigration in the Ministry of Labor and Public Assistance of the Republic of Poland has been visiting Argentina to study conditions prevailing in that country with reference to immigration. It is said that he plans to return to Poland in order to bring to Argentina a party of Polish farmers, who will settle in Misiones, Corrientes and Rio Negro.

Brazil: European Immigrants; Wages—In view of the continuous arrival in Brazil, each month, of European immigrant farmers, laborers and tradesmen, it is predicted that there will not be any radical changes in the prevailing schedule of wages for a long time to come.

Canada: Repatriation of Canadians—The Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway reports that 56,957 Canadians returned from permanent domiciles in the United States during the past twelve months. This number is compared with the total of 47,221 reported as having returned during the previous year.

Germany: Decline in Emigration—In contrast to the increase in the total German emigration during the past three years, from 58,328 in 1924 to 62,828 in 1925, and to 64,985 in 1926, there has been a decrease in the emigration from southwest Germany (Wuerttemberg and Baden) from 10,897 in 1924 to 9736 in 1925 and to 9279 in 1926.

Lithuania: Emigration—In an attempt to curb the flow of emigration, the Lithuanian government has forbidden the posting and publication of matter which might tend to encourage emigration. Despite this measure, it is said that large numbers of Lithuanians continue to depart for Brazil and Argentina.

Palestine: Immigration—Thirteen thousand nine hundred and ten immigrants entered Palestine in 1926 as compared with 9429 persons who left the country permanently during the same year, thus leaving only a balance of 4481 immigrants. Of the total number of departees 82 per cent were returning immigrants.

THOSE WHO DRIVE AUTOS.

Much confusion prevails among motorists over the amendment to the California Vehicle Act that goes into effect July 29, relating to operators' licenses. One of the reports in connection with the new law is that every motorist who has carried a license for more than three years must be examined for license renewals. This is in error, and to clarify the situation the Automobile Club of Southern California legal department has issued the following statement relative to operators' licenses:

"Section 69, as amended, provides that the Division of Motor Vehicles may at any time cancel all operators' licenses which have been outstanding for three years or more, and to require the renewal thereof, subject to examination at the discretion of the division.

"In the renewal of such licenses, when called in by the division, the division may or may not require an examination as a condition precedent to the issuance of a new license. This is a beneficial feature, because if the record of one heretofore licensed appears to be bad—that is, to involve numerous convictions of speeding or reckless driving—then the division is authorized to require an examination of such applicant for the renewal of his license. In this way some who have been licensed previously and who, because of physical or mental deficiency are not competent to drive an automobile, and who have caused numerous accidents previously, may thus be prohibited from driving by the division refusing to issue a new license in the event the applicant fails to pass the examination."

NOW TRY IT!

The figure 3854 is a mysterious one. For instance, add the following:

Year of your birth.....
Your age
Year of your marriage.....
Number of years married.....

Result.....3854

Always!

—Durham (N. C.) paper.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traug Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Quality First

UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Advisory Committee appointed by Governor Fuller in Sacco-Vanzetti case interviews condemned men in Charlestown state prison; committee also interviews numerous witnesses at trial.

Union bricklayers sign new contract with Cleveland employers providing for wage increase to \$1.62 an hour.

Striking Chicago gasoline station attendants and tank wagon drivers win part of demands after twenty-four hour walkout.

Timothy Healy, twenty-four years president of Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Laborers, defeated for re-election by John F. McNamara of Boston by eight votes at Brotherhood's convention in Cleveland.

William Hannon of Kansas City resigns as general vice-president of International Association of Machinists and is succeeded by Fred D. Lauder-mann of Roanoke, Va.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' convention at Cleveland elects board of three trustees to administer financial and banking enterprises of organization.

William J. Tracy, secretary-treasurer of Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, dies in Washington, D. C., hospital at age of 46.

Union bricklayers strike in Baltimore and New York City in renewal of jurisdictional dispute between bricklayers' and plasterers' unions.

Henry Ford retracts attacks on Jews in his paper, the Dearborn Independent, and orders that no more articles hostile to the Jewish people be published.

Mass meetings in New York City protest against sentence in Sacco-Vanzetti case; workers at Mexican port of Progreso strike in protest against death sentence.

British House of Commons rejects by 362 votes to 167 a Labor Party motion to censure the government for its proposals to reform the House of Lords.

Actors' Equity Association makes plans to take action looking toward eight-hour working day and improved conditions for actors and actresses at Hollywood film colony.

Labor Court set up by Fascist regime in Italy holds first session; farmers and agricultural workers appeal to it and agree to accept its decision.

Ohio union miners reject ultimatum of operators to accept by July 15 wages based on 1927 scale; workers ask operators for joint conference affecting entire central field.

John Drew, famous actor and a leading member of Actors' Equity Association, dies in San Francisco at age of 73 following several weeks' illness.

Carl Berstrom, president of the Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada, dies.

Three members of New Jersey State Police sentenced to prison in connection with fatal siege of Timothy Meaney's home at Jutland, N. J., last December.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor pledges undivided support of organized labor in effort to unionize employees of subway and elevated lines in New York City.

DOGS AND DOG DAYS.

Every dog has his day, it is related in the works of wise men. Presumably this applies also to the yellow dog, and to the famous yellow dog contract. But the day of the yellow dog draws to a close. He may roam yet a short time, but his breath is in shorter pants. Ohio labor announces, through President John P. Frey, that the fight before the legislature of that state will be re-opened in the next session. There is to be no let-up. When an irresistible force meets up with a yellow dog, sooner or later the yellow dog turns up his jaundiced toes and nature thereafter takes its purifying course.

"THE THREAT OF LEISURE."

By William Collins.

Dr. George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University, has written a book with a catchy title, "The Threat of Leisure." We needed attention called to this book, because we never dreamed it had anything to do with the folks who worry about rents and food costs, and the importance of maintaining their position in life at least one yard ahead of the sheriff. Yet, in reading the 150 pages we find that the good Doctor is worried about the leisure that has come to the industrial worker since he has received high wages and the shorter workday.

There is a lot of unconscious humor in this book for anyone familiar with American industry as is, and the ideal working conditions, as portrayed by such press agents as Ivy Lee, "Public Relations Professor." The theme of the book is the necessity of educating the masses to the proper use of the leisure time that has come with the machine age. Possibly it was published for the use of academic people, to draw their attention to the wonderful developments that are taking place in the machine factory, so they may lay their plans accordingly.

What is most interesting in the reading of Doctor Cutten's book is the total absence of faith that the masses are able to do anything for themselves. To read the book one would never know it was the efforts of the working people themselves that destroyed the evils and degradation ushered in with factory operation.

There is considerable irony in regulating the leisure of workers, who are still part of a system that makes them bear mismanagement and unemployment.

In the particular machine industries where the Doctor says the eight-hour day is in operation the workers have no voice, and wherever workers are denied a voice in industry, the most important education in their leisure time should be regaining their citizenship as freemen.

We are often mystified by the indifference on the part of people who have leisure for study and education, to the spiritual urge that is always manifest in the masses. Had there been a little more Christianity in the development of the present machine age, there would be no need to worry about the leisure of the workers. The insecurity of the worker in industry as presently conducted, with its possibilities of unemployment, is the kind of leisure that carries a threat.

HIS ABSENCE IS DAMNING EVIDENCE.

Henry M. Blackmer, wanted as a witness in the oil scandals, fled to Europe and he is there now. The United States Government has cancelled his passport, and Mr. Blackmer must remain in France, his present domicile, or come home. Blackmer must have a most excellent reason for remaining in Europe, and no doubt certain gentlemen who did not get to Europe will hope he remains right where he is. But remember this: While Henry M. Blackmer remains outside of the United States it must be presumed that he has exceedingly damning evidence to give regarding certain gentlemen connected with certain recent oil scandals.

MUSSOLINI'S ANCIENT SYSTEM.

Mussolini's "labor court" is functioning. The first case is a dispute between rice growers and workers. The former insist on wage cuts and the employees protest that rates are now below the living line. The court appointed two experts to investigate and make recommendations.

Regardless of the outcome, the workers will

lose. If they strike for a living wage or against a reduction, they will be fined and jailed.

The lockout is also outlawed, but this weapon is not needed by employers when the government protects them from strikes or wage demands.

No group of workers is recognized by the state unless they avow their belief in Mussolini's autocracy.

The ancient system of handcuffing workers to their task is heralded as something new.

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**OVER 1000 pairs—Famous makes in newest
styles—Tans and black—Oxfords
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**825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO**

**MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30**

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Joseph W. Becker of the teamsters, James F. McAndrew of the carpenters, James D. Morton of the granite cutters, James H. McGinnis of the machinists, Philip Delaney of the marine firemen.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Tailors, Mrs. Rose Grundman, Walter V. Jusaitis, A. C. Sheehan and Nels Soderberg; from the Waiters, Joseph Iacono, vice J. D. Kirkpatrick; from the Waitresses, Lettie Howard, Laura Moleda, Gussie Newbert, Lulu Garner, Kate McCarthy, Rilla Glenn, Josie Costella, Alice Murray, Jennie Omera and Rose Wolcott.

C. T. Chi, representing the Hands Off China Conference, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night, explaining why this country should not interfere in the Chinese revolution and urging the delegates to do what they could to achieve such a policy on the part of our government. He explained that the labor movement is growing in China and is even now one of the strongest influences supporting the revolution, which has for its purpose the freeing of that country from oppression on the part of aliens and the governing of the nation by the Chinese themselves. He was a very interesting and eloquent speaker and was given an ovation at the close of his remarks.

The Labor Council last Friday night adjourned out of respect to the memory of Edward Flatley of the Laundry Workers' Union, who was killed by a hit-and-run driver on the previous Monday while on his way home from a meeting of the executive committee of his organization.

James Wright, president of the Amarillo, Texas, Cooks' Union, has written to friends in this city to the effect that he will spend a few days in San Francisco on his way to the International Convention, which convenes in the Sound country in August.

John Malone, vice-president of the International Butchers' Union, who was to have arrived in San Francisco some time ago, was forced to stop in Texas to have an operation for appendicitis performed. Reports are to the effect that he is rapidly recovering and will most likely be able to continue his journey to the Pacific Coast within the next week or two.

The old timers' meeting held by the Machinists' Union proved to be a most interesting affair and was largely attended by old members of the organization as well as by the younger element. The old timers had some very interesting stories to tell about the early days of organization in San Francisco and elsewhere. Some of the experiences related caused the moderns to open their eyes and to gasp with astonishment at the sacrifices made by those who made the splendid organization of today possible. The meeting was of such value that there is now an agitation under way to make it an annual affair, as it is believed by many that such a meeting once a year would have a stimulating influence upon organization work. The question will most likely be voted upon at some future meeting.

According to information from President James O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, final arrangements have been completed for the inauguration of the organizing campaign in the automobile industry. President Green has assigned General Organizer Smith to take charge of the campaign and other organizers of the American Federation of Labor will be assigned to assist with the work. Several metal trades organizations have assigned organizers to assist in the campaign. The Auto Mechanics are pushing it in this section. The second open meeting has been announced by the local, scheduled for July 26th at Carpenters' Hall, the tremendous success of the first event prompting the committee in charge to keep up the good

work started. The second in the series of movies on the elements of automobile construction will be shown, together with an entertainment which will be presented by the Trades Union Promotional League. Officials of the organization state that the open meeting was productive of much benefit to the organizing campaign which is being conducted by the automotive trades in this district.

Organizer J. B. Dale is now in Watsonville to install a Central Labor Council there. He will also go to Santa Cruz and Salinas in the interest of new Central Labor Councils in these cities. He will be in that section about two weeks or more, as important business will be transacted.

A picnic has been scheduled for the Ferryboatmen's Union on September 9th, it being the purpose of the arrangements committee to hold the annual outing at Eastshore Park. The Monticello Steamship Company has granted an increase in pay to the employees, lowered the hours of employment, and signed an agreement with the organization. A death benefit of \$200 will be paid the mother of Ray Herman, who died from burns and injuries sustained two weeks ago in an automobile accident, it was announced at the last meeting of Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85. Sick benefits totalling \$204 were paid out at the meeting. Eight new members were initiated into the union and five clearance cards were accepted.

Favorable conditions obtain in the automobile industry throughout the country and especially on the Pacific Coast. This is the optimistic report brought by J. T. Thorpe, Pacific Coast representative of the Machinists, who has just returned from Washington.

Owing to ill health George S. Hollis, former president of the Labor Council, sent his resignation to Governor Young as a member of the Industrial Welfare Commission last week. He also resigned as a delegate to the Labor Council and as an officer of several social service organizations of one kind or another. He has been instructed by his physician to take a long rest and keep in out of the night air. His trouble began with the removal of a bone tumor from his lower jaw, the outgrowth of an incompetently performed piece of dental work which he had done some four or five years ago.

NOVEL LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The Central Labor Councils of Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties are planning a joint Labor Day celebration this year and are going to offer the members of organized labor the opportunity of celebrating on September 3, 4 and 5 in a unique manner as they have secured Neely's Grove on the Russian River at Guerneville for the purpose of giving their membership the chance to celebrate labor's holiday and enjoy an outing at the same time.

Final plans for the celebration are still in the making, but it is anticipated that the celebration will prove a gigantic success as for many years Guerneville has enjoyed the distinction of being one of California's leading attractions for the summer vacationists. Its ease of access, in addition to its numerous vacation attractions, annually draws thousands upon thousands of pleasure seekers.

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